TIOGA CO .- [Official ] Oweco, Wednesday, Nov. 14 1855.
Secretary of Sare—Harch, 1,520; King, 1,919; Secretary of State—Hatch, 1,520; King, 1,919; Ward, 420; Headley, 440
Coart of Appea s—S-den, 1,980; Hill, 1,744; Wood, 1,931; Comptock, 381.

A. H. Miller, (Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly by amajority of 485.

SCHOHARIE CO—[Official]
ALBANY, Weenesday, Nav., 14, 1855.
The official re urns from Schobaric give 340 maj. for Ramsey, (Republican,) for senator over Morse, which elects Ramsey.

ERIE COUNTY.
Satisaville, Nov. 11, 1855.

ERIE COUNTY

Serinsville Nov. 11, 1855.

I notice The Journal on's cown four Democrats elected to the Assembly from Eric. You will have the hindress to correct by pracing to the Kennbican column the name of Berjamia Malby, from the IV h district. His majority will be 500 or 600 over the Hindred. Has year the Hindroos best us, but we have this year murdered them out and out. The Hindroos have two members from this county and the Democrats one—Devening—who was indorsed by the Republicans.

PATES COUNTY.

PENN YAN, Monday, Nov. 12, 1855.

Put down Yates county 1, 800 mejority for King over Headley: 1,375 for Wright over Suith, Justice of Sapreme court; and 1,750 for Huntington over McLean, Senator.

Is not Yates a little ahead of anything else in the State? [Albany Eve. Journal.

RACHEL AS VIRGINIE.

Mdlle. Rachel appeared on Tuesday evening to a house of even unwented beilliancy in the sharacter of Virginie, in the tragedy of that title by Monsieur Latour. The pot, we need hardly say, is founded on the beautiful story so pathetically pisced on Livy's pictured page. The tale as he told it has found such boration, is made so familiar by the gorgeous ballad of Macsulay, and has built such home in young bearts in its own simple form, that it were idle to repeat it. Monsieur Lafour was desidedly improved in construction on the play of Mr Sheridan Knowles, who had adopted the same theme a hering much more severe y to Livy's story, and omitting the absurd mad scene at the case, which is so gross a disfigurement of Mr Knowles's drams.

Wrile, however, it is written rigidly according to the classic form and embodies substantially and carrectly all the incidents and events, it is evident that M. Latour, however curning a constructor of plays, is not a student of Niebuhr. He treats history with the usual supercilious contempt of most Frenchmen, and has made many playful atterations in the date of events-as, for instance, introducing the agrarian law many years prior to its introduction. The play would, however, pass sufficiently pleasurt were it not for the monotonous Alexandrian measure, cropping ceaselessly the same sound at the close of every line and thus exciting the same sweet but sleep-disposing influence as the fail of waters or the burn of baes.

The first act opens with the preparations for the marriage of Vicginie and Icilius, and the scene is laid at the home of Virginie. The purity and calm which reigned over a Roman household of the good old times. are exhibited in these scenes with much sweetness and truth. Fausta, a priestess of Vesta, and a sister o leilius, (a character added to the original story,) eners, and the dialogue between her and her future sis ter-in law, turns upon the approaching ceremony, the character of Icilius, and the political course of the decemvirs. Virginie thinks she is herself the object of hate to Appiur. The next scene, in which the father appears, is eloquent and touching; but everything still breather of peace. Fabins, the patron of the family of Virginus, one of the old Roman pobility, enters; and here is an occasion for developing the growing sentiment of hatred between the orders. Fabius, bowever, is a friend of the right, and a supporter of justice. He looks upon the decemvirs as common enemies of all and places his hopes of securing a better state of things only in concord. Now the preparations for the marriage are com-

plete. Virginie appears arrayed in bridal costume; but Appius Claudius himself comes in to announce that they must away to the wars; the Sabines are marching upon the Roman territory. He taunts them with being absent from the army when the country is in danger. They promise to leave Rome for the camp the following day. In the next scene Claudius details his plans to Maximus (who, in the play, takes the place of the Marcus Claudius in the history), and orders him to leasten to the army and explain to his colleagues why Icilias is to be slain; he is a conspirator, and is preparing to restore the tribunes of the people. The decemvir has centrived, with the aid of some of the priests to interrupt the marriage by an evil omen They therefore retire from the temple-the wedding rite being unperformed; and Vi-ginius takes leave of his household, praying the gods that others may share in the spoils and the glory of victory and the fruits of war, but asks for himself only the happiness of sesing

his daughter again. As Rachel enters, in the same classic Roman robe in which as Camille she schieved her virgin triumph in Aperica, it was impossible not to feel the impression strengthened that however a soft, impulsive Italian like Ristori may equal or surpass Rachel in parts in which the tender and pathetic predominatein what, in fact, is termed histrionically the romantic school-no one can, or perhaps ever will, approach her in the classic school, in which the highest art and intellect are exercised in clothing the figures of the past in statuesque grace and beauty and then touching them with fire. Nothing can be more severely chaste and beautiful than the forms with which she peoples what would otherwise be the dull, silent halls of French tragedy. Last night each new sensation or surprise thrilled her into some new attitude, which seemed to perfect as to have sprang from the glowing brain and been chiseled by the conning hand of some old master. Her conception of the character of Virginie was full of poetic beauty. It had less of the yielding girlish weakness usually given to the character by Miss Helen Faucit and other necomplished English actresses, but without losing a woman's tenderness, it had somewhat of the sternness of the Romish maiden, which we consider the trues personation of the two. Thus instead of the authinking playfulness usually exhibited in the early scenes, she were around her a certain shadow of predestins-

tion of her coming doon.

In the second act they are gone to war. Rich presents are brought to the house of Virginius from the decemvir. Virginie returns from the Forum in terrer, having been addressed by a base woman, in the interest of Appins; the decemvir himself enters, and declares his passion, makes every off-r he thinks most tempting, and finding that she listens with horror, ends with offering her marrisge. She rejects him with scorp. He now informs her that leitins has been slain, having fallen in battle; but at this moment Fausta returns, having received the news of Icilias's death a the hands of miscreants suborned by Applus himself. In this act there was a beautiful sorrow scene like that of Camille on hearing of the death of her lover. They were almost twin pictures in their coloring and effect, and at the close Mille. Ruchel received an en

thusiastic call before the curtain.

Act third opens at the house of Claudius, Maximus enters to announce that all his preparations are made. and that failure is impossible. But even he begins to be frightened at the possible consequences of the erime, and remonstrates, but to no purpose, with his infamous employer. He departs. The sodiogny of Appius is interrupted by the cry of the arrest. Virginie is brought in, terrified. Appins declares to ber his fixed resolution, and renews his odious proposal. The friends and the slaves of Virginio comin and threaten Claudius. At the close, Fabius gives Virginic a dagger with a significant hint of the use the is to put it to. The beautiful agony of look and attitude of Rachel as, half alarmed with a woman's terror, half roused with a Roman's courage, she breaks into the chamber, was an exquisite study.

The fourth act opens at the house of Virginie. Fabius, who has been unable to restore Virginie, even for the night, to her inther's home, enters; and unexpectedly Virginius reappears, having made his escape

from the Sabines, by whom he had been taken prisener, and wholly ignerant of the events since his departure. Here the dramatist departs from the history for obvious dramatic ressons. This return is one of the most impressive scenes; his astoni-bment, star n, and indignation are powerfully presented. In the midet of these scenes Virginie betself reappears, and despiles what has taken place, and the manner in which she has defended her-elf from the approaches of Claurius, and the enotion her narrative excites, make the dialogue deeply interesting. Maximus now appears to summon the n before the decemvir, who is soon to decide the cause. They prepare to meet the darger with what belp they may.

The fifth act is in the Roman Forum. It opens with a dielogue between two Romans, who have suffered outrages in the dishoner of their families, by the profligate secemvir. Then Virginie appears, surrounded by her friet ds, who solicit the compassion and favor of the people. Next the deters and sold ers of Claudius enround and guard the Forum. The trial proceeds. Meximus supports his claim by the testimony of hir-d and perjured witnesses, and a powerful scene follows, in which the outraged feelings of the father find eloquent atte ance: he denounces the decemvir, and defies his threats. But in spite of all this, in spite of the prayers of Fabius, in spite of the ominous cries that broke out around him, the infequated Claudius pronounces the defree, and orders the lictors to hand the victim over to the false claimant. The scene which closes the tragedy is almost exactly like that of the historian. Virginius stabs his daughter, and devotes the head of the infamous one to the infernal

At the close tile great tragedienne received a full crown of enthusiasm, and the air was full of bravos. which she acknowledged with that simple dignity which best becomes the artist, and is in such beautiful contrast with that coy coquetting with bouquets and simpering and smi king which we have seen several of our movern great actresses exhibit, fresh from the murder scene in Macbeth. We consider Vi pinis perhaps Rachet's highest triuman after Camille, which it much resembles.

The rôle of Appins became Monsieur Felix and h played it with much effect. Mors. Rendoux had evi deaty released Virginius at the Academy, or had some friends outside the theat r on Brosoway whom he was cestrous to reach. His tunges were pair ful, and we trembled for the walls, which tottered under such strokes. Monsieur Cheri ainé : elocation was, as usual, correct, and his action natural and easy.

THE CITY OF NEWARK .... No. IV.

THE CLOTHING EUSINESS, LABORERS, WAGES, AND SALES: A WORD ABOUT SEAMSTRESSES, ES PECIALLY COUNTRY SEAMSTRESSES.

Twenty-five years ago there were thousands of American girls, daughters of farmers, mechanics and ishorers, who were witing "to go out and do house-'work" in our towns and cities. In this way the fiving of many poor families was eked out, and many very intelligent and worthy young women earned their ewn marriage outfit by this kind of lacor, at the rate of from three to four collars a month. The mod ern wages of five, six and eight dottars a month were not so mach as thought of. In fact, previous to 1830, a young woman, wishing to earn her own living, had no alternative in New-Jersey between working in the factories of Paterson and Ramano and going out to service in families. But at the present time ninetenths, if not rineteen-twentieths of all the females doing housework in this region, are foreigners. When we were a boy it was an easy matter to hire the services of a tidy American girl from Morris, Bergen, or Sussex county, but now our city "Marthas" would be about as much put to it to find American belp as Diogenes was to find a man. The change is very surprising, and is not to be accounted for merely by the increase of foreign emigration, for the American girls could have menopolized that kind of service had they been so disposed. Many thousand families would pay a premium on such, rather than put up with all the inconvenierces and uncertainties attending those from foreign ocuntries

One cause of the change is found in the rise and grawth of the clothing business, which furnishes to girls a not very easy way of accomplishing more by their reedles than could be done at service. Besides there is a feeling that it is more respectable to work with the needle than with the dish-cloth and scrub bing brush. In a dition to this, the arrangements of this business are such that a great many seamstresses have no need to leave their houses either to find work or to get their pay. "The jobbers" bring the work, take it away, and pay for it, without any trouble to those they employ.

About the year 1830 this business began in Newark, ich Litherto had had tailors and tailoress egougu t clothe its own people. We have heard that Mr. J. C. Garthwaite and the late Mr. Charles Aling were among the first to engage in the manufacture of clothes for foreign markets, especially the Southern. And yet in 1833 the business had not assumed a sufficient importance to insure it even a passing allusion in the article which some intelligent gentleman of Newark prepared on Newark manufactures for Gordon's Gozetteer of New-Jersey, and which may be found under the head of " Newark. In 1837 the business had grown very considerably. One firm was doing a heavy bus ness in purchasing cloths of the importers to be result beside stocking their own clothing establishment. This house, at the head of which was then, and is yet one of the best financiers in New-Jersey, favored with some extraordinary facilities in that black year of 1837, is said never to have had a dollar of its "paper "laid over" even for a day, but promptly met every note as it came due, a fact which at the time was said to be true of that house alone in the city of Newark. Other houses are said to have come very nearly, but

not quite up to this mark that year.

Since that disastrous period the clothing business has assumed a position and controls a cash capital beyoud the reach of ordinary reverses. It evidently has been a paying business, and its sales reach a sum total which must place it among the leading productions of Newark.

Some of the statistics of this business can only be guessed at. One house, where their books showed how many coats, pants, vests, drawers and shirts were cut, made and s id in a year and just how many thousand dollars they paid for making these garments, had not the data upon which to found even a guess how many laborers were employed in making up their articles. The reason of this is that they job out their work in parcels to persons who employ and pay their own laborers. This part of the article must therefore pass as conjectural, and yet the conjectures will be seen to be not altogether improbable.

There are at the present time in Newark eighteen othing establishments for making and selling men's clothes for matkets principally at the West and South; and the smallest of these makes sales of \$25,000 a year, and the largest from \$275,000 to \$360,000, a figme which the sales have occasionally reached. Two of these houses are said to make sales of \$250,000 a year; three others reach \$200,000; four others reach \$100,000; two others are rated at \$75,000 each; and five others, which are rated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000 each-making a sam total of sales in these eighteen manufactories (in round numbers) of \$2,000,000.

In one of the largest, 73,000 garments costs, vests, pants, and drawe s are made, and 10,000 shirts. Its sales annually are about \$275,000, and it disburses \$60,000 in wages. In another large establishment, engaged extensively in making fine custom work, as well as for foreign market, the number of garments smourts to 50,000, the sa es to \$200,000, and the wages it pays, \$50,000, which sum is distributed among some 200 hands, an average of \$250 to each laborer per year. If we take these data as the basis we reach the following interesting results as to the whole busipess of Newark : The annual sales amount to \$2,000,000; the number of garments made per year some 550,000 or 600,000; the number of laborers 2,000, who receive in wages about \$400,000 a year, or

perhaps \$450,000. This reckoning is on the supposition if at a 1 the laborers work steadily, which is not true in many cases. In all the towns and villages within convenient reach of Newark are a great many females who do not pretend to make it a business to sew steadly, but they take so much work as they can do in a given time at their leisure. Some of them metage to get their afte mons a devenings for this extra work, and in this way make from one to four dol are a week. One active seamstress we knew to make four deltars a week with the aid of a little girl in her house a though she herse f was obliged to co no small outy is her family. In this way many hundreds of females in Newarlt. Bloomfield, Orange, Rah vay. Semerville Morris ove, and in fact through Essex, Passaic, comercet, Morris and Sussex counties, fill up treir bisure hours, all things considered, to an excellent advantage; so that it is very like y that some 4.000 or 5.000 different hands-perhaps a larger namber-a e furnished with more or less work known by the elegant phrase of "slop-work," by the clothing establishments of Newark.

As to the wages paid for work, at best they are large, and by the time the work passes into the hands of the country women, the remoneration is very little. In fact the woncer is that any person should be willing to take so may y stuckes for so small a sum as is actually paid by the underjobbers. Some of this last class do well enough by furnishing employment to women in the country at prices sufficiently less than they receive at beadquarters to remunerate them for their enterprise. They in some cases shrewdly ic crease their gains by paying off their bands "in trade," and as some of the seamstresses say, sometimes " in pratty bard trace at that."

There are nequestionably some hard phases to this slop work" business, especially the courser parts f it A very respectable woman once gave us the blowing facts as abowing what she and her neigh bers were doil g. This was in the back country. fas work they had came through several nacerialhers. who came to their houses with the work, and trok it away when finished. For making heavy, thick Winter overce as they paid from thees shillings and sixpence to four shillings each. The coats we e shaggy enough to answer the purposes of a grizzly bear, and the s-wing was heavy. By steady work all day a w men might nake one a day, or six in a week, makg a week a wages amount to from twenty-one-shillings to three deliars. But no woman not gifted with as good a constitution as a "Singe 's sewing machire" can s and that kind of treatment long. For men's vests these seamstresses were receiving from one shilling to one and six pence, and even three shillings according to the quality. At this kind of work a woman used to the business, might make from wo to four chillings a day, or from one dollar and a half to three dollars a week. But this requires expertness, some sleight of hand, and a tough constitution for a long pull. For pants of the coarser kind they receive from two to three shillings a pair; for Summer sack coats, or frock coats, they get from two to three saillines each; from one to three shillings for Summer veste, and from eighteen pence to two shillings for

common Summer parts. Add to this the fact that some underjobbers pay in rade, either wholly or in part, and we have a prefty ber phase of the seemstress's life who gains her cally bread by dotty "stop-work" in the country. There are exceptions. We know one who, when a certain style of yests are to be made, earns her dollar a day. but it must be apparent that the country seamstice es generally have rather a hard time of it, the promplal alleviation being found in their doing this work at their lessure and at home, under cheap rests or none at ail. Those who get their work directly from fountain head do better, since they get the fall price without paying an impost to the underjobber, and get their pay in cash. And yet these live mostly in the city, and most pay high rent for the privilege of being there. It would seem that hose females who look to this for their entire living n ust have "hard times;" but if, as in the country, the business is taken up to add a little to other means of support, it is quite telerable. The hardest stories are told of jobbing in the shirt business, one woman telling us that she knew one who le out quite fine shirts to se made for the sum of six and one fourth cents spicce !

Could some plan be contrived so that with small expense the country tailors, but especially the seamresses, could get their work directly from the manuac cries without the impost necessary to its passing through intermediate hands, they would support themselves well and lay by some money. We think it would pay handsomely if the seamstreeses in the country villages would fall on some plan of union by which to bring this about even if they must com mission an express agent or send a special messenger to carry and bring work and the cash. But of this,

Considerable observation among this very industrious and worthy class of females, a large portion of whem are Americans, convinces us that as a general tring they do not compare favorably in the matter of physical vivor and health with "the female helps" of thirty years ago. Their sedentary habits, and in busy seasons their labors often extended to late hours at night, together with the want of stirring exe cise, are undermining the bealth of a great many females. But one thing is certain; that the cluthing business of Newark has already assumed a commanding importance by the large capital it is using, the large number of laberers it is employing, the large amount of wages it oisburses, and the heavy sales of "readymade clothes" which it is annually effecting. These facts and statistics are interesting as a large

this city and as point of contrast between the present and the past. MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW-JERSEY.

item in the immense aggregate of manufactures in

In 1676 Col Lewis Morris-the ancestor of the New Josey governor Lewis, and the Pennsywania judge, rt Hunter Morris, and the present New-Jersey and New York Morris families-purchased some three hou-and five hungred acres of land in Strewsbary. within the limits of what is now Monmouth county, and before 1682 had there erected "extensive iron works-employing sixty or seventy negroes, in adcition to white servants and dependents." His grant gave him permission "to dig, deive, and carry away all such miles for iron as they shall find or see fit to dig and carry away to the iron work, or that shall be found in that tract of land that iles inclosed betweet the south-east branch of the Raritan river and the Whale-poad on the sea side, &c." Where Col. Morris actually produced the ore for his "smeltis g-furnace and forge," I am not informed, but think be could not have found it within the tract granted him; out wherever he got it, the proprietors in 1682 detiered in their pamphlet that there "was made good from which is of great bezent to the colony." 1685 "George Scot," in his "Model of the Government of the Province of East New-Jersey," wrote, that as " for minerals, it is thought there are not wanting of several sorts; for there is an ironwork already set up, where there is good irou made." In the year previous, John "Barclay, Arthur Forbes and Gawes Lawrie " wrote to the Scotch proprietor concerning that mountain region which extends through Passaic, Sussex, Morris and Hunterdon com pes. "there are also hitls up in the country, but how much ground they take up we know not; they are said to be stony and covered with wood."

At that date, 1684, the immense mineral beds the ore "hids up in the country" were matters of conjecture. A few years later the people began to discover then; and probably Morris county, about the car 1700, received its first inhabitants, who were atracted there for the purpose of making iron. At that time the ore was packed several miles on horseback, as it is said, from the mine owned by the late Gov. Mahlon Dickenson, to a forge on the Whippany river; yet so inadequate were the facilities for iron-making, and so eppressive were the restrictions of the Home Go ment, that comparatively little was done in the busi-

pres. Of course there were few inducements to work mires, and kee to discover new ones. Those only excited attention which crepped boldly out of the ground like the great vein on Gov. Dickenson's property or the ' Jugalar Vein at Mount Hope. There are new living those who remember when any on- who chose went to both these mines, and, " wi hour let or hinderance, 'er price, t ok what he chose The sate Col. Jackson remembered when the cre at both these places was so that he could back an ox-cart up to the mine itself and get a load, and when people would as soon have thought of paving for stones as for the ore. The late Gov. D ekerson once gave me a history of his splendid u ine passing from one owner to another es an unproductive property of but sinle value. At his ceath \$100,000 in cash could not have bought it. The same was true of the Mount Hope mixes, and yet s few years ago they brought from their present owners \$80,000 in cash, paid in band. When this country was relieved of the narrow pol-

icy of Eugland, the iron business became an import-

ant branch of industry in New-Jersey, and furnaces at Pempton, Ringwood, Hibernia, Moust Hope, &c., and forges on most of the mountain streams, were built. This gave value to mines already discovered, and addee stimulus to those who had the taste to lo k for new ones. The noted iron-master of Mount Hope, John Jee b Farscho, used to give fire pounds to the discoverer of a new mine on his tract of some 6,000 acres. And yet the mines in all that region were miserably worked, according to chance, and with but I ttle schutific knowledge of the business. Such a thing as preparing a mine so as in the long run to make mining easy and profitable, was hardly dresmed of. As an idustration of this I now remember one nine which has been worked in this loose way many years, which was soid for \$12,000, and gut under the management of an experienced miner from Cornwall, England, who took out enough one—that had been le't behind, in he d walls, pillers, &c., by the former owner-almost to pay for the property. He forthwich put the mine in a condition for raising ore to advantage, and almost is credible amonus bave alleady The Bibernia mass in Ro kaway township were not estimated highly; and in going over that hill you will see holes and ditches, ledic ting the kind of plans which had been followed in former days. But, within a few y-are, science and experience have converted that Hibernia mountain into property of great valuetenfold the value it bore twenty years ago. One is surprised to see the vast plies of ore which are blasted there and carries to market.

One year ago the legislature passed a law appro sting money for the thorough geological survey of the State; and Dr. William Kitchell of Newark was appointed "State Geologist and Superintendent." Kitcheil was assisted by Prof George H. Cook of Rutger's e Bege, Henry Mortz, chamist and Egbert L. Viele, tepographical engineer. The reports of these centlemen are at le and valuable. Dr. Kitenell's examinations have been confised principally to Sussex county; but in addition to this he has made a thor agh exploration of the Mount Hope mines in Morris county. The reconsolesance of Sussex proves the existence of vast quantities of magnetic and also other kines of iren ore. The needle shows the presence of iron in many places which have not yet been touched. The Franklinite ore in the region of Hamburgh in the range of mountains on the west sice of the Wallkill ratley, as well as the zinc ore, is abundant. The largest of iron mines is the andover, which was werked as early as 1760, but never very vigorously until it came into possession of Cooper & Hewitt of Trenton in 1847. From the revolutionary war till 1847, but little ore comparatively was taken out. This wealthy and enterprising firm constructed a track from the mine, which is in Newton township, (some five miles from the town.) to Waterloo on the Morris canal. This rough track is now supersaded by the Newton rai road, which is used for transporting the ore, as well as more general purposes. In seven vests Cooper & Hewitt took from the Andover mines more than 120,000 tuns of ore. The ore is said to be "peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of The iron made from this ore is described as steel. of the first quality for making "wrought-iron of great strength and toughness, as in the shall sel our largest class steamers. " " at the wre mills the bisoms are worked and drawn down to the finest wire, ussurpassed in quality. "The Trenton Icon company (Ccoper & Hewitt) have three furnaces in operation, requiring to supply them 60,000 tues of ore per year. A large p oporti m of his ore is taken from the Andover mines, yet, notwithstending this heavy demand

en them, the mises promise to yield for many years

to come an abundant supply." "The cre in the

Andover mines occurs in the form of a large, irregu-

"lar desosit, from sixty to eighty feet in width, and

"of one hundred and fifty feet above water level.

This e-e does not compare in vi-hoess with many of

orms the south-western side of a hill rising noward

the Morris county ores, but it makes the largest show of any mine in the State. It is hoped and expected that Dr. Kitchell and his corps of assistants will be able to prosecute this geological survey to its completion. The report just published professes only to sketch in a brief way wi at has been done reserving the details, with mapand drawings, for the final report. The dector thinks that with "\$25,000 the to, ography can be extended over the greater part of the State, the geological researches made in detail as far as the topography extends, together with a general examination of the remaining portion-leaving the survey in such a condition that the entire field work of the State can be completed in 1856." Experience shows that it will be a wise expenditure, since the mineral districts of this State are now commending unusual attention for capitalists abroad. The Glendon company of Boston have leased several mines in Morris county; a Boston man has b ught the Teabo mine a New York firm the Mount Hope tract; Pennsylvania fron-masters have bought or leased several mines in the same county. The same thing is true of Sussex; and all that the State can de in giving definite scientific information to the public cooce ning the minerals concealed in our mountains will come back with a tenfold increase of actual capital here invested.

New Jersey wants two things just now-to gain which, she might richly afford to sacrifice the pittance pat into her treasury by ' the lords of the monopoly viz. a law annihilating the liquor traffic, and a great coal road following a natural and easy route up the Passaic and Newfoundland rivers, crossing the Morris county iron beds at Charlottenburgh, and the Sussex beds somewhere in the region of Hamburgh, and so reaching the Pennsytrania coal beds. Such a road would make the mines and lands of these mountains vastly more valuable than they now are, and would be reare the facilities for making iron to an extest bardly dreamed of even by sanguine men. The probibitory liquor law would sare hundreds of thousames of dellars to the State every year, and the coal road would increase the value of property and draw cepital into the State by the hundreds of thousands. I think both things will come to pass, and the sooner

MASSACEUSETTS KNOW-NOTHING DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION -At the quarterly convention of the Knew Nothings of Mass schus-tts, he d at Worcester on Tuesday last, the following persons were lected delegates to the National convention to be held at Cincinnati:

At Large.-Henry J. Gardner, of Boston; A. B. Ely, of Newton. Substitutes .- George Odiorne, of Boston, H. W. Benchley, of

Worcester.

Distriction

1—E R. Sawin, Vairbaven.

2—James Buffieg on F. Rever.

3—S. M. Allen W. Rox'hury.

4—J. M. Keith, Rexhury.

5—S. C. Maine, Chelese.

6—A C. L. Arnold, Rockport.

7—F. C. Baker, Medford.

8—J. W. S. Thurston, Lancaever. Giman Dav. Ten pleton.

11—A. A. Richmond, Adams.

A. R. P. Rever. Springfield.

James K. Mills, Holyone.

Hiram Harison, Westfield.

A. R. P. Rev. Geolipod.

A. R. P. Rev. Geolipod.

Substitutes.

1. W. S. O. Lubration.

S. O. Lubration.

Section H. D. Perserver. Section.

J. E. Fawel, Bodeton.

George H. Devareux, Section.

George H. Devareux, Section.

James K. Mills, Holyone.

Hiram Harison, Westfield.

A. B. Ely, esq., declined serving as a delegate, and

Hon. H. W. Benchley was selected to fill his place. Copt. W. T. Grammer of Woburn was elected substitute in place of Mr. Benchley. Sephen F. Sawyer, esq. of Boston was elected substitute in place of J. E. Farwell, esq., of Boston declined.

PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

We publish below an address from the "United Kirgdom alliance to the citizens of New York 'State" on the subject of sique- prohibition. The address breathes the spirit of determination and courage in every sentence, and will, we doubt not, be read with interest throughout the State and country. It will pudgabtedly be responded to is an appropriate one cerdial manner by the Prohibitionists of New-York.

The first indication in England of a prohibitory movement was as early as 1814, when James Silk Buckingham, who was chairman of a Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the causes of in temperance sud to prescribe for their removal, reported, uncer the head of "ulimate or prospective remedies" the following probibitory measures:

"I The absolute prohibition of the importation from any reign country, or from our own colonies, of distilled spirits in are there.

2. The equality absolute prohibition of all distillation of additional actions from grain, the most important part of the food of man in our own country.

3. The restriction of distillation from other materials to the

The fear of the speers and milicule of the House of Commons, seems to have prevented Mr. Buckingham's committee fr m classing these under the bead of "Immediate Remedies," and reporting a bid em b dying tiese provisions. Had he boldly propose such a messure for immediate action, backed as he was at that time, by an immerse amount of parilsmentary evidence; and had be included in these prop ositions the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating might have been heaped upon him, then he would at cast have lee off in this movement, as he nor which is now just y awarded to our own countryman. Neal Dow. However, the temperator movement went on in England under the banner of "moral spession" with the sid of some Su day Equor laws, until 1853, when Nathaniel Care, a member of the society of Friends and one of the signers of the address referred to above, heaving of the success of the Maine Law movement in this country, determined on agitation for a similar stante in England But his health not being very good, and not meeting, at first, with much encourage ment, he did not make very rapid progress at first. He proposed to form a "United Kingdom Aliance "for the Legal Suppression of the Traffic in Intextest-"ing Liquets"

After issuing a prospectus, the first meeting of the general conneil of the alliance took place on the 26th of October, 1853. One hundred members of the council from various parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, assembled in Manchester, and there were about two burdred members of the alliance from various parts of the country also present. At this convention Sir Walter Trevelyan, bart., was elected president of the alliance; a list of vice-presidents comprising some of the principal temperance men in Great Britain was agreed to; and the following platform of principles was

"I That it is reither right nor politic for the State to afford

destructive of the order and welfare of society, and onant, therefore, for ap n hilling of the society of the society of the "3. That the fishery and results of all past les is lead in regard to the liquor traffic acondantly prove that it is impossible, acti-factority, to limit or regulate a system so describely miselshowous

factority, to limit or regulate a system so can be readencied.

"I That to considerations of private asin or public revenue.

"I That to considerations of private asin or public revenue can just ity the uptoding of a system so unterly versue to sense tipe, succeeding liquides, and cleasurous in results, as the traffic in intextenting liquides, "I then the public state prohibition of the liquide traffic is perfectly compatible, with rethouble therry, and with all the claims

feetly compatible with rationable therty, and with all the cisions of justice and legitlimate commerce.

"6. That the legislary approximation of the liquor traffic would be highly conductive to the development of a progressive civil-

144100.

7. That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considers tions, all good chizens should combine to procure an egactment prolability the case of lateralizating beverages, as a shofting most efficient and in temoving the appailing evil of intern contributions.

Numerous resolutions, pledging the council to activity, were also passed, and four thousand five husored dollars raised during the day. The public n ecting in the evening, held at the Corn exchange in that city, and the fir t Prohibitory Liquor-law meeting held in England, was attended by three thousand persons and many were unable to crowd into the hall. Dr. F R Lees, of Leeds," and James Silk Buckingham, esq., of Lordon, were present, as were nume rous other popular advocates of Temperacce. The following resolutions were adopted ununimously and with acclamation:

with acclamation:

1. That the prime end of social legislation is to secure the strong protection to the citizen against all destructive acts and demonstrating agencies in the Commonwealth.

2. That the traffic in intoates ing liquors as heverages is all age acclinevitely productive of immense tojory to the social and material interest of the nation.

3. That this meeting regards the iliquor-wending establishments of the country as a surge of temptation and anomers of true, incompatible with the advance of society in the path of true, incompatible with the advance of society in the path of true civilization and estructive calls on all patriotic citizens and or ightered attatement to all in the surf of the total and immediate apprecision of the traffic in intoaticating liquors.

4. That this meeting contailly approves of the object and constitution of the United Kingerm alliance for procuring the legislative probabilism of the treffic in intoaticating by regas, and accords to that novement its hearty sanction and support.

From this time the movement received an impetus

mid the support of many mea whose inflience and subscriptions placed the alliance on an established footing. Nathaniel Card was now joined by an active and fficient secretary, Mr. Thomas Parker, another signer of the present address. In December last the council of the alliance issued an address to the people of the United Kingdom in which they declared the following principles.

following principles.

"I. Every community is warranted in employing the best means of protecting itself against manifest public evils. Judge B ackstone clearly asserts the right of society to assist unissence is jurious to its members. One of the chief benefits of the many for the strivic and security of each, protection is readered more compute and efficient force or compute and efficient feetually secured by direct legislation, or cannot be secured without it, it is extending and desirable to invoke the inverference and authority of the State. Public replant on means reason may do much to lessen and revirain public evile; the force of argument, example, precept, and or ministion may achieve splendic triumphs for the common weal just there are limits to this tellescope. When private precently interests are largely involved in maintaining the sources of public misray and ruin and especially when mind deal in a con modity which aedices and ensisted while it depraces and destroys, no look of agents will be found to keep, those sources open and to private fresh once to any extent that is producible and permitted by law. The moral infraence of public opinion sloves, would not have sholished the slave-trade and axes yin the British empire; and it was only when public outsion seammed a legislative form that it personned a section find the public good. Thus, lotteries, betting houses, brothers, misannes and sixtended.

which could not be disobeyed.

"S. All private interests are held subject to the public good.
Thus, lotteries, betting house, brothels, notanness and startry, have been made it egal. The traffic in strong drink is
munitely more destructive to individual applices; more subvertive of social order, and more derogatory to our national
ignity then any thing the State has heretofore interfered with
or probabiled."

The address to our cilizens is as follows

The address to our cinzens is as follows:

"Address of the United Kingdom alliance to the Catizens of the State of New-York.

"On this auspicious and glorious Fourth of July, you are realizing a freedom and entering on a struggle not less momentous or honorable than that contemplated by your parint forefathers when solemnly pledging to each other their lives, their formes, and their sacred honor, at daspeoling to the Supreme Judge of the world, they declared that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent S atiss. History has recorded the Fourth of July, 1770, as a day of moral heroism. Posterity and the voice as a dey of moral heroism. Posterity and the voice of humanity have ratified the act of that day as worthy of the political freedom it inaugurated; and we recognize in the events transpiring among you this the commencement of a moral and social revolu-even mare vast in its influence upon America and "While we reverence the past and congratulate you

"While we reverence the past and congratuate you on the present, we look with auxious hopes to the future. Free institutions, and all the advantages of personal and popular enlighteement have not preserved your country from the tyranny of intemperance. That fearful thrale om has builted all the resources of your Republic, and has bound you, as it has the rest of the world, in chairs more powerful than the vengeance of the country way developed the public and has been powerful than the debasement of the despots, more degrading than the debasement of the serf. But we rejoice to know that you have resolved to be indeed free. 'Yourselves have struck the blow.' We accept, as an augury of success, the appointment of this day as the first of the struggle against the strong-hold of the tyrant, and we doubt not that by God's

help you will carry the cause to triumph.

We swe America much in this matter. It was among you that the Temperance enterprise struck its

deepest root many years ago. To you and the neal of your Beerbers and Cheevers are we indebted for much of the rapid progress of a cause which, in its relation to individual at deedal welfare, as done so much. We there you for the speciacle of a ren able to deap their selves and to it duce their feltow, to absadon all attachments to intal habits, but we are, now called on to admire a nation resolved at all secring, a to uproot a social institution which ruins and destroy, the people. "It will add vigor to your resolution and dee slou to your contrels, to know that we are following in your resolutions the problem. Not only in our colories, but among your people at home the prohibition of the drien traffic has become the rallying ground of a great party. They fori-

come the rallying ground of a great party. The forious tidings which tracked us from your State, can led the convictions of many of our statesmen. Tou here the convictions of many of our statesmen. You have
now recured the law-see that it be enforced. Your
influence is not bounded by the Atlantic. Four maress will be ours. Your failure would be our disconseement. Let us urge you to redoubled visitsnot.
The enemy is on the alert. Your work is not ended,
it is only begun. To abrink now would be treachery.
You have won the ouwerks. The citadel is before you.
God be thanked for what you have accomplise of the complete and early that the Goo give you strength to complete and establish the

victory. "Sizned on behalf of the Executive council of the United " WM HARVEY, chairman.
"NATE'L C. ED, tressurez.
"SAMUEL POPE, bon. sec'y.
"THOS. BARKER, sec'y U. K. 4.

"And ratified by an assembly of apward of eight thous persons seem hied in the grounds of Envasion castle, on the of July, 1816."

Kingdom alliance,

LETTER FROM THACKERAY ABOUT GOE THE.

From Lenes's Life of Goothe, to be published in a few days by Tickner & Fields of Besten the fellow-ing letter by Thackeray is extracted, describing his remembrances of the great German poet:

"Dran Lywis, I wish I had more to tell you re garding Weimar and Goethe. Pre-ambitwenty years age, at least a score of young English lads used to live at Weimar for study, or sport, or society—all of ich were to be had in the friendly little Saxon its!. The Grand Pulle and Duckess received us a the kirchest be-planty. The court was splen-but yet meet pleasant and homely. We were dd, but yet meet pleasant and homely. We were invited in our turns to dinners, balls and assembles there. Such young men as had a right appeared in enforces, diplomatic and military. Some, I remember, invented gorgeous clothing; the kind old homestabilited these days, M. on Singel, (who had two of the most lovely daughters eyes ever tooked on,) being in no wise difficult as to the admission of these young Englanders. Of the Winter nights we need to charler a can chairs, in which we were carried through the grow to there therean contracterationness. I, for my part, had the pood luck to purchase schiller's sword, which formed a part of my cent costume, and

for my part, had the pood luck to purchase schiller's sword, which formed a part of my cent costane, and still heres in my study, and puts me in mind of days of youth the most knody and deligated.

"We have the whole society of the little city, and but that the young ladies, one and all, spoke admirable English, we safely might have learned the very best Gernan. The secrety met constantly. The ladies of the court had their evenings. The theater was open twice or three in the week, where we assembles, a large family party. Goethe had retired from the direction, but the great traditions remained still. The thrater was actirably conducted; and beside the excellent Wiemar company, famous actors and singer from various parts of Germany performed Gastrolles through the Winter. In that Wheter I remember we had landwig Devrient in Shylock, Hamlet, Falstaff and the Robbers; and the beautiful Scaroder in Fidelio.

"After three and twenty years' absence, I passed a couple of summer days in the well-temembered place, and was fortunate enough to find some of the friends of my youth. Madame de Goetae was there, and received ne and my daughters with the kindness of old days. We drank tea in the open air at the famous cottage in the park, which still belongs to the family, and had been so often inhabited by her illustrious father. father. .. In 1831, though he had retired from the world,

Geethe would, Levertheiers, very kindly receive strategers. His daughter-in-law's tea-table was always agreed forms. We passed hours after hours there, and tight after night with the , leasan'est talk and music. We read over endiese poems in French, English and German. My delight in those days was to make earliest for children. I was touched to find that they were received and some even kept un if the presentered.

catmes for children. I was touched to find that they were remembered, and some even kept un il the present time; and very proud to be told, as a lad, that the great Goethe had looked at some of them.

"He remained in his private apartments, where only a few privileged persons were aonisted; but he liked to know all that was happening, and interested himself about all strangers. Whenever a countenance struck his fency, there was an artist settled in Weimar who made a potrait of it. Goethe had quite a gallery of heads in black and white, taken by this painter. His house was all over pictures, drawings, casts, statuce and modals.

the house was an over pictures, crawings, case, seasures and medals.

"Of course I remember very well the perturbation of spirit with which, as a lad of nineteen, a received the long-expected intimation that the Herr Geheimstal would see me on such a morning. This notable audience took place in a lit to ante chamber of his private spartment's, covered all round with antique ceste are bas-reliefs. He was habited in a long gray or drab redin, or, with a white neckcloth and a red ribben in his button ole. He kept his hands be ind his back, just as in Rauch's statuette. His complexion was very bright, ele r and rosy. His eyes extra-erdinarily dark, piercing and brilliant. I felt quite airsid before them, and recoilect comparing them to the eyes of the hero of a certain romance called Med-meth the Wanderer, which need to slarm us boys thir-ty years ago; eyes of an incividual who had mads a age retained these eyes in all their awful splender. I fancy Goethe must have been still more handsome as an old man than even in the days of his youth. His voice was very rich and sweet. He asked me questions about myself, which I answered as best I could. I recollect I was at first astoniated, and then somewhat relieved, when I found he spoke French with not a good accent.

"Veds (antum. I saw him but three times. Once white in the ender of his house in the French of the state of the same of the french of the same of the same

"Vids tantum. I saw him but three times. Once welking in the garden of his house in the Francapletz; once going to sop into his chariot on a smahiny day, wearing a cap and a clonk with a red collar. He was carcesing at the time a beautiful little golden-haired granddoughter, over whose sweet, fair face the earth has long sires closed, too.
"Any of us who bad books or magazines from England sent them to him, and he examined them cageriy. Frazer's Magazine had lately come out, and I remember he was interested in those admirable out-inte portraits which appeared for a while in its pages. But there was one, a very ghastly caricature of Mr. E.—, which, as Medsme de Goethe told me, he shut up are put away from him angrily. 'They would up and put away from him angrily. 'They would 'make me look like that, be said; though in truth I can fancy nothing more serene, majestic and healthy-looking than the grand old Goethe.

locking than the grand old Goethe.

"Though his sun was setting, the sky round about was calm and bright, and that little Weimar illumined by it. In every one of those kind salons the talk was still of art and letters. The theater, though possessing no very extracroinary actors, was still conducted with a noble intelligence and order. The actors read books, a noble intelligence and order. The actors read books, and were men of letters and gentlemen, holding a not unkindly relationship with the Adel. At court the conversation was exceedingly friendly, simple and polished. The grand duchess (the present grand cychess downger), a lady of very remarkable endowments, would kindly borrow our books from us, lead us her own, and graciously talk to us young men about our literary tastes and pursuits. In the respect paid by this court to the ratriarch of letters there was something encobing I think, alike to the subject and sovereign. With a five-and-twenty years' experience since those happy days of which I write, and an acquaintance with an immense variety of human kind, I think I have never seen a society more simple more charitable, courteous, gensociety more simple more charitable, courteous, gen-tlemanlise, than that of the dear little Saxon city where the good Schiller and the great Goethe lived and lie buried. Very sincerely yours, Very sincerely yours, "W. M. THACKERAY."

Combridge Cattle Market.

Reported for THE N Y. WEEKLY TAIMENS by JOHN PATOR.
WESDESDAY, Nov. 14, 1855.
At market, 2 356 Cattle-about 1 500 Beaves and 25 Stores,
consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, 2 and

\$6. By let, \$1; \$1; \$2, \$2; to \$3;.

Swinz-Wholorale still fat at 7c. corn-fed at 8c. \$\psi\$ \$\mathbb{D}\$.

REMARKS—A surplus for the past two weeks has created a stangation, and huyers are making the most of it. Drovens have had a hard time for the past three weeks, as they bought no an opward meriet, and have to sell on a downward one. The market closes dust with mild and soft weather, which has a rest influence or the market closes dust with mild and soft weather, which has a rest influence or the market closes dust with mild and soft weather. The market clease dust, with mild and soft wearner, was a great influence on the market. 127 cars same over the barg Railrack 32 over the Beston and Lowell Railroad 163 over Maire Extension, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, \$ Borses and Fowls.

NUMBER VEOM EACH STATE.

Cartie. Sheep. St

1,825 2,609 309 835 686